

SOME ISSUES OF THE CORPUS DELICTI OF "PARTICIPATION OR INVOLVEMENT IN A CRIMINAL SUBCULTURAL GROUP"

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Taking into account that in the Republic of Armenia, criminal liability measures were not introduced for certain actions carried out by persons with a criminal subculture, based on the social need to eliminate the negative impact of the criminal subculture, and to create an opportunity to wage a more effective, full and decisive struggle to eliminate the existence of the criminal subculture phenomenon, thus ensuring public safety and the observance of mandatory rules of conduct established by the state¹, according to the Law of the Republic of Armenia No. HO-87-N of January 22, 2020 "On Amendments and Additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia"², the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia³ (hereinafter also referred to as the current Code) was supplemented with corpus delicti of giving or receiving or maintaining the highest status of the criminal hierarchy, creating or leading a group with a criminal subculture, participating in or involving a group with a criminal subculture, appealing to a participant of a group with a criminal subculture or a person with a higher status of the criminal hierarchy.

Emphasizing the role of the above-mentioned legislative changes in the fight against the criminal subculture through criminal law, at the same time, we cannot fail to state that some of the approaches are problematic and argumentative.

In the context of the above, within the framework of this scientific article, we consider it necessary to discuss some issues related to the objective aspect of the corpus delicti provided for in Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code (participation or involvement in a group with a criminal subculture).

Thus, part 3 of Article 223.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia stipulates that, in the sense of Chapter 23 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia ("Crimes against public safety"), a group with a criminal subculture (thieves' world) is an association of people endowed with criminal hierarchy and interpersonal hierarchical relations, which acts according to its own established and recognized rules of conduct, which do not comply with the mandatory rules of conduct established by the state or the legal forms of their realization, and whose purpose is to commit a crime or sponsor the commission of a crime or to involve other persons in the commission of a criminal act, or resolve disputes (problems) related to public or

¹ See «Հայաստանի Հանրապետության քրեական օրենսգրքում փոփոխություններ և լրացումներ կատարելու մասին» 2020 թվականի հունվարի 22-ի թիվ ՀՕ-87-Ն Հայաստանի Հանրապետության օրենքի նախագծի ընդունման անհրաժեշտության վերաբերյալ հիմնավորումը, p. 2,4, http://www.parliament.am/draft_docs7/K-288_himnavorum.pdf:

² The Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Amendments and Additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia" No. HO-87-N was adopted on January 22, 2020, entered into force on February 22, 2020, ՀՀՊՏ 2020.02.21/13(1568) Հոդ.167:

³ The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia was adopted on April 18, 2003, and entered into force on August 1, 2003, ՀՀՊՏ 2003.05.02/25(260) Հոդ.407:

private matters or obtain an illegal benefit or another advantage through violence, threats, coercion or other illegal actions.

Part 1 of the same article provides criminal liability for creating or leading a group with a criminal subculture. At the same time, the legislator provided for criminal responsibility for participating in a group with a criminal subculture or being involved in the realization of its goals, or for organizing gatherings of a group with a criminal subculture or for participating in them, according to part 1 of Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code, and by the 2nd part of the same article, for involving a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat or coercion¹.

Taking into account the approaches adopted by the legislator when defining the dispositions of Article 223.2, Part 1, Article 223.3, Parts 1 and 2 of the RA Criminal Code we consider it necessary to pose a question of whether it is acceptable to provide involving in a group with a criminal subculture through violence, threats or other means of coercion separately in part 2 of Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code.

To answer that legal question, first of all, it is necessary to reveal the content of the objective aspects of the above-mentioned.

Since the Criminal Code of the RA has been supplemented with the corpus delicti in question relatively recently, due to which there are few scientific studies on them to reveal the content of the objective aspects of these corpus delicti it is necessary not only to analyze them but also, *mutatis mutandis*, to analyze the approaches of creating, managing and participating in criminal association having common features with a group with a criminal subculture.

Thus, in the theory of criminal law the following positions have been expressed regarding creating, leading, participating in a group with a criminal subculture, and being involved in the realization of its goals:

- creating a group with a criminal subculture can be manifested, first of all, by rallying people with a criminal mindset around criminal ideas, and then by assigning roles among them. In other words, creating a group with a criminal subculture should be manifested by forming associations with a hierarchical structure and roles typical of these groups, inside or outside of penitentiary institutions. The corpus delicti in question is formal, and the crime is considered to be completed from the moment of uniting persons endowed with criminal hierarchy and interpersonal hierarchical relations around the goals of a group with a criminal subculture,

- leading such a group can be done by giving instructions for the realization of the goals pursued by the group with a criminal subculture, following discipline, organizing the collection of money of "obshak", managing it, and also controlling the management of that money through the "second list",

- participating in such a group can be manifested by performing specific actions aimed at joining the association of persons endowed with criminal hierarchy and interpersonal hierarchical relations and acting by the rules of conduct defined and recognized by the group with a criminal subculture,

- being involved in the realization of the goals pursued by a group with a criminal subculture is expressed in the participation in any role in the realization of the goals pursued by the thieves' world by a person who is not a member or participant of such a group. As such are those persons who are outside the criminal hierarchy, who joined the criminal subculture out of fear or desperation, and who have auxiliary involvement

¹ Similar provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, are also provided for in Articles 323 and 324 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter referred to as the new Code) adopted on May 5, 2021, <https://www.arlis.am/>.

in the realization of the goals pursued by the group with criminal subculture¹.

As for the objective aspect of creating, managing, and participating in criminal association, we conclude from the combined analysis of the existing approaches² to it that:

- the formation of criminal association is the creation of such conditions that testify to the readiness of criminal association to carry out their criminal intentions. Creating a criminal association can be manifested by recruiting members of it, distributing functional responsibilities among the participants, developing plans for criminal activities, determining the goals and functions of the partnership, organizing its structure, determining funding sources, etc.

- the management of a criminal association can be manifested by performing organizational or managerial functions about a criminal association while ensuring its activity. Such management can be expressed by determining the goals of activities of a criminal association, determining the plan of such activities, and performing other organizational and regulatory acts aimed at achieving the goals set before it when creating the criminal association (for example, distribution of roles among members of the partnership, organization of logistical security). The functions of the head of the criminal association should also include making decisions and giving appropriate instructions, assigning tasks to the participants of the criminal association in matters related to the recruitment of new participants, the involving of the members of the criminal association in the state bodies, including law enforcement ones. In addition, managing a criminal association can be manifested by following the discipline of its members, applying incentives and penalties to them, Etc.

¹ See **Կ.Ա.Քիշարյան**, Քրեական ենթամշակույթին առնչվող արարքների քրեաիրավական բնութագիրը (գիտագործնական մեկնաբանություններ), Երևան, Արդարադատության ակադեմիա, 2020, p. 31-32, 36-37, <http://www.justiceacademy.am/#1954>:

² See Հայաստանի Հանրապետության քրեական իրավունք: Հատուկ մաս (վեցերորդ հրատարակություն փոփոխություններով և լրացումներով), խմբագրությամբ Ի.Գ.Դ., պրոֆեսոր, ՀՀ ՉԱ թղթակից անդամ Գ.Ս.Ղազինյանի, Երևան, ԵՊՀ հրատարակչություն, 2012, p. 514, Постановление Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 10.06.2008 N 8 "О судебной практике рассмотрения уголовных дел об организации преступного сообщества (преступной организации)", http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_77774/, Постановление Пленума Верховного Суда Российской Федерации от 10 июня 2010 г. N 12 "О судебной практике рассмотрения уголовных дел об организации преступного сообщества (преступной организации) или участии в нем (ней)", <https://rg.ru/2010/06/17/prest-org-dok.html>, Энциклопедия уголовного право, Т.21, Преступления против общественной безопасности и общественного порядка, ответственный редактор В.Б.Малинин, Издание профессора Малинина, СПб ГКА, СПб, 2013, p. 406-421, **Н.В.Чемякин, Е.Л.Фарафонтова**, Проблемы организованной преступности в России, Основные тенденции развития российского законодательства, сб. материалов по итогам XIV Регион. науч.-практ. конф. (16 октября 2019 г., Красноярск), под общ. ред. Е.С.Щеблякова, В.В.Сафронова; СибГУ им. М.Ф.Решетнева, Красноярск, 2020, p. 423, <https://www.sibsau.ru/files/20074/#page=421>, **В.М.Харзинова**, Проблемы уголовно-правового регулирования преступного сообщества (преступной организации) или участия в ней, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-ugolovno-pravovogo-regulirovaniya-prestupnogo-soobschestva-prestupnoy-organizatsii-ili-uchastiya-v-ney/viewer>, p. 46, **А.Н.Богомолов**, Уголовно-правовая характеристика преступления, предусмотренного ст. 210 УК РФ, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ugolovno-pravovaya-harakteristika-prestupleniya-predusmotrennogo-st-210-uk-rf/viewer>, p. 154, **С.В.Петров**, К вопросу содержательного толкования признаков объективной стороны создания или участия в деятельности преступного сообщества (преступной организации), Известия Юго-Западного государственного университета, 2015, № 6 (63), Курск, p. 140-149, https://www.swsu.ru/izvestiya/journal/63_6_2015.pdf#page=140:

- participation in a criminal association can be manifested by becoming a member of the association and participating in its activities. Participating in a criminal association can be manifested by performing functional duties related to ensuring the activities of such association (funding, providing information, establishing contacts with officials of state bodies to commit criminal acts, as well as with persons who perform managerial functions in commercial or other organizations, creating conditions to commit a crime, Etc.).

Based on the above-mentioned legal positions regarding the objective aspect of corpus delicti of creating, managing, and participating in criminal association, developing the existing positions on creating, managing, and participating in a group with a criminal subculture, being involved in the realization of its goals, we conclude that:

- creating a group with a criminal subculture can be manifested by bringing people together and then assigning roles among them. In other words, creating a group with a criminal subculture should be manifested by forming associations with a hierarchical structure and roles characteristic of these groups. Creating such a group can be manifested in various ways (violence, threats to do so, other means of coercion, making promises or another way) recruiting its members (involvement in the group with a criminal subculture), determining the structure of such a group, etc. For example, creating a group with a criminal subculture is an act when the criminal involves another person in a newly formed group with a criminal subculture as its member or as a person involved in the implementation of its goals by threatening violence or promising that the person will gain respect and prestige in his environment,

- leading a group with a criminal subculture can be manifested by implementing organizational or managerial functions while ensuring its activity. Management can be expressed by performing organizational-disciplinary actions to achieve the goals set before such a group (distributing roles among members of such a group, organizing logistical and technical security, and attracting new people to an operating group in various ways). The functions of the head of such a group should also include making decisions and giving appropriate instructions and tasks in matters related, inter alia, to the recruitment (involvement) of new members in various ways, involving group members in the state bodies, including law enforcement ones. For example, the leader of an already existing criminal subculture group recruits a new person into the group as a participant of that group or a person involved in the realization of its goals by personally using violence or promising to provide a material reward, or assigning a task to the group member or the person involved in the realization of the group's goals to perform such an act,

- participating in such a group can be manifested by performing specific actions aimed at joining the association of persons endowed with criminal hierarchy and interpersonal hierarchical relations and acting by the rules of conduct defined and recognized by the group with a criminal subculture. Participation can be manifested by performing functional duties related to ensuring the activities of such a group (at the task of the head of such a group, involving new people in different ways, supplying information, establishing contacts with officials of state agencies to commit criminal acts, etc.). For example, a member of a group with a criminal subculture, according to the task of the leader of such a group, involves a new person as a member of that group or as a person involved in the implementation of its goals by threatening to use violence or by promising to improve his material condition.

- involving in the realization of the goals pursued by a group with a criminal subculture, means that a person who is not a member of such a group, participates in any role in the realization of the goals pursued by such a group. Such persons have

auxiliary involvement in the realization of the goals pursued by the criminal subculture group. Involvement in the realization of the goals pursued by a criminal subculture group can also be manifested in different ways by involving another person in a criminal subculture group. For example, the director of any organization, not being the creator, leader, or participant of a criminal subculture group, at the suggestion of the leader of such a group, involves his employee in a criminal subculture group as a participant of that group or as an involved person in the realization of group goals by threatening to use violence or by promising a job promotion.

Summarizing the above, we can state that creating, leading, and participating in a group with a criminal subculture, and being involved in the realization of its goals can be manifested by performing various acts, the exhaustive list of which cannot be defined. One such action is to involve another person in a group with a criminal subculture in different ways (violence, threats to do so, other methods of coercion, making promises, etc.).

So, it is necessary to refer to the expediency of defining an involving a person in a group with a criminal subculture by using violence, threat, or coercion, separately, under Article 223.3, Part 2 of the RA Criminal Code, and to the expressed legal positions regarding that provision, according to which, in part 2 of the discussed article responsibility for involving a person in a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat or coercion was stipulated. In fact, in this case, responsibility is provided for an act which is not provided by part 1 of the same article, for involving a person in a group with a criminal subculture, if it is done by violence, threat, or other methods of coercion. At the same time, it should be noted that involvement in a group in this way can be done against persons lacking criminal tendencies. For example, it can be demonstrated by involving people who are kept in a penitentiary, who do not belong to the criminal subculture, who lost in gambling games against the people of the criminal environment, and who are in debt to the "obshak" and are involved in a group as "abslug" in exchange for the debt. Taking into account the circumstance of involvement in the group as a result of coercion, the persons involved in a group in such ways may act not as a participant of the group, but as a person involved in the implementation of its goals¹.

First of all, based on the legal positions already expressed in this scientific article, we disagree with the above-mentioned point of view, according to which, according to part 2 of the Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code (involvement a person in a group with a criminal subculture, using violence, threat or coercion) it is considered a responsibility for an act not provided for by part 1 of the same article, because, as it is already mentioned, creating, leading, participating in a group with a criminal subculture, being involved in the implementation of its goals can be manifested in different ways (violence, threat to do so, other methods of coercion, making promises, Etc.) by involving another person in a group with a criminal subculture. In addition, it is also not acceptable the position according to which a person, being involved in a group by means of coercion, can act not as its participant but as a person involved in a group for the implementation of its goals, as according to the positions already expressed in this scientific article, there are possible situations when a person involved in a group with a criminal subculture in the ways specified in Article 223.3, Part 2 of the RA Criminal Code, act not only as a person involved in the realization of its goals, but also as a participant of the group. In this sense, it is significant not the way of involvement in a group with a criminal subculture, but which role a person plays there.

¹ See Կ.Ա.Քիչարյան, op. cit., p. 39-40:

Referring to the expediency of defining the involvement of a person in a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat, or coercion separately in part 2 of Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code, we think that there is not only any need to adopt such an approach but also such an approach may lead to the formation of legal malpractice, taking into account the arguments listed below.

First, we consider it necessary to repeat that creating, leading, and participating in a group with a criminal subculture, being involved in the implementation of its goals can be manifested by involving another person in a group with a criminal subculture in different ways (violence, threats to do so, other methods of coercion, making promises, Etc.), therefore, in the case of revoking the law existing in part 2 of Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code, a "legislative gap" will not arise, and the cases of involving a person in a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat or coercion will fall under parts 1, 2 of the Article 223.2 of the RA Criminal Code or under parts 1, 3 of the Article 223.3, depending on the role of the criminal in a group with a criminal subculture.

Additionally, it should be noted that creating, leading, participating in a group with a criminal subculture, and being involved in the realization of its goals, *mutatis mutandis*, have general characteristics of Articles 222 (banditry), 223 (creating or leading or participating in criminal association) and Article 224 (creating or participating in armed groups not provided for by law) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, which do not separately provide for involving such groups by violence, threat, or other means of coercion. Under such conditions, the systematic analysis of *corpus delicti* provided for by Articles 222-224 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia confirms that the separate provision in Part 2 of Article 223.3 of the Criminal Code of RA to involve a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat or coercion, causes damage to the harmony of the articles, mentioned above, of the Criminal Code, so there is no need to define it separately¹.

In addition, it should be noted that part 2 of Article 223.3 of the Criminal Code of RA provides for a compound crime, so the criminal acts that are part of it (violence, threats, or other forms of coercion) are not qualified separately so the criminal's act is only qualified according to part 2 of Article 223.3 of the Criminal Code of RA. Exceptions are made in cases where the criminal act that is part of the complex crime presents an equal or greater public danger than the entire complex crime itself. Thus, if the law prescribes an equal or more severe punishment for a criminal act that is part of a complex than for the entire complex crime, then the committed crime should be classified as a combination of crimes². In case of being guided by the above rule, it turns out that in some cases of involvement in a criminal subculture group by violence, threat, or other means of coercion, the expected punishment being lenient differs from the cases when banditry, creating, leading, participating in a criminal association, creating armed groups not provided by law, participating in them are manifested by involving another person in such groups using violence, threat or coercion. For

¹ It is worth noting that the legislator of the new Code, in the Article 318 (creating or leading a criminal organization), Article 319 (participating in a criminal organization), Article 320 (creating or leading an armed group not provided for by law), Article 321 (participating in an armed group not provided for by law) showed the same approach and did not specifically envisage engaging these groups with violence, threat or other means of coercion.

² See **Ս.Վ.Առաքելյան**, Բաղկացական հանցագործությունների որակման հիմնախնդիրները, Բանբեր Արդարադատության ակադեմիայի, № 1 (3), ՀՀ արդարադատության ակադեմիա, 2020, p. 48, https://www.justiceacademy.am/assets/attachments/banber_3.pdf, as well as part 6 of Article 52 of the RA Criminal Code adopted on May 5, 2021.

example, in the case of involvement in a group with a criminal subculture by intentionally causing serious harm to health, the criminal's act is qualified only by Article 223.3, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of RA (punishable by imprisonment for a period of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property), and there is no need of additional qualification of Article 112, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of RA (punishable by imprisonment for three to seven years). At the same time, in cases where banditry, creating, leading, participating in a criminal association, or creating armed associations not provided for by law, participating in them are manifested by involving another person in such groups in a way that intentionally causes serious harm to health, violence is not absorbed into the corpus delicti under consideration and demands additional qualification by a combination of crimes because in cases where a crime is committed through such an act, which, as an independent crime, is provided for in the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia and is outside the scope of the description of the result-crime corpus delicti, the committed act must be qualified by the rules of the combination of crimes regardless of the relationship between the means-crime and result-crime punishments set by the Criminal Code (more severe or more lenient)¹.

At the same time, the experience of some foreign countries testifies against separately providing for the involvement of a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat, or coercion. Thus, according to Article 208 (organizing an illegal armed group or participating in it), Article 209 (banditry), Article 210 (organizing or participating in criminal association (criminal organization)) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, engaging in such groups by force, threat or other means of coercion is not specifically defined².

According to Article 255 (creating, leading, and participating in criminal association or a criminal organization), Article 257 (banditry), Article 260 (creating paramilitary or armed groups not provided for by law) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine involving such groups by violence, threat or other means of coercion is also not separately provided for³.

According to Article 262 (creating and managing an organized group, or criminal organization, as well as participating in them), Article 263 (creating and managing criminal association, as well as participating in it), Article 264 (creating and leading a transnational organized group or a transnational criminal organization, as well as participating in them), Article 265 (creating and leading transnational criminal association, as well as participating in it), Article 267 (organizing an illegal paramilitary group), Article 268 (banditry) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan involving such groups by violence, threat or other means of coercion is also not separately provided for⁴.

Article 416bis of the Italian Criminal Code (mafia-type union) does not also separately provide for the involvement of such a union using violence, threat, or coercion⁵.

¹ See **Ս.Վ.Առաքելյան**, op. cit., p. 51:

² See The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/ad11ca4f842a5212b1985a6ae34e1415d17fd43/:

³ See Criminal Code of Ukraine <https://meget.kiev.ua/kodeks/ugolovniy-kodeks/razdel-1-9/>:

⁴ See Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31575252&pos=3946;-48#pos=3946;-48:

⁵ See Article 416bis of the Italian Criminal Code, https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/legislation/ita/codice_penale/libro_secondo/article_416-416ter/article_416-416ter.html?lng=en:

According to Article 223.1 (membership in a "thief association" or being in the status of a "thief in law") and Article 224 (banditry) of the Criminal Code of Georgia, involving such groups by violence, threat or other means of coercion is not separately provided for¹².

Thus, the experience of the above-mentioned countries also proves that the involvement of a group with a criminal subculture by violence, threat, or other means of coercion is not necessary to be separately provided for in part 2 of Article 223.3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

The combination of the above arguments allows us to conclude that it is not acceptable to separately provide for the involvement of a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat, or coercion, thus it is necessary to abandon such an approach by revoking part 2 of Article 223.3 of the current Code and Part 2 of the Article 324 of the new Code.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОСТАВА ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ «УЧАСТИЕ В КРИМИНАЛЬНОЙ СУБКУЛЬТУРНОЙ ГРУППЕ ИЛИ ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ В НЕЕ»

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Статья посвящена некоторым вопросам состава преступления «участие в криминальной субкультурной группе или вовлечение в нее». В частности, автор статьи затронул проблемы в части 2 статьи 223.3 Уголовного кодекса РА. В результате автор с учетом правовых позиций, выраженных в теории уголовного права и опыта зарубежных стран, предложил признать утратившим силу эту норму.

¹ It should be noted that although in the Article 223, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of Georgia (creating, leading, joining, participating in, or (and) carrying out other activities for the benefit of an illegal association) recruiting persons is intended as an independent manifestation of the objective aspect of the crime, the above-mentioned circumstance, by itself, in the case of the approaches shown in the other cited crimes cannot indicate the need to separately provide for the involvement of a group with a criminal subculture using violence, threat or coercion in part 2 of Article 223.3 of the RA Criminal Code.

² See Criminal Code of Georgia, <https://matsne.gov.ge/ru/document/view/16426?publication=234>:

«ՔՐԵԱԿԱՆ ԵՆԹԱՄՇԱԿՈՒՅԹ ԿՐՈՂ ԽՄԲԱՎՈՐՄԱՆԸ ՄԱՍՆԱԿՑԵԼԸ ԿԱՄ ՆԵՐԳՐԱՎԵԼԸ» ՀԱՆՑԱԿԱԶՄԻ ՈՐՈՇ ՀԻՄՆԱՀԱՐՑԵՐ

Արման Բաբախանյան

ԵՊՀ քրեական իրավունքի ամբիոնի ասպիրանտ,

ՀՀ Վճռաբեկ դատարանի քրեական պալատի դատավորի օգնական

Հոդվածը նվիրված է «քրեական ենթամշակույթ կրող խմբավորմանը մասնակցելը կամ ներգրավելը» հանցակազմի որոշ հիմնահարցերին: Մասնավորապես, հոդվածի հեղինակն անդրադարձել է ՀՀ քրեական օրենսգրքի 223.3-րդ հոդվածի 2-րդ մասի խնդիրներին: Արդյունքում, հեղինակը, հաշվի առնելով քրեական իրավունքի տեսությունում արտահայտված իրավական դիրքորոշումները և արտասահմանյան երկրների փորձը, առաջարկել է ուժը կորցրած ճանաչել այդ նորմը:

Բանալի բառեր- *քրեական ենթամշակույթ, քրեական ենթամշակույթ կրող խմբավորում, գողական աշխարհ, քրեական ենթամշակույթ կրող խմբավորման մեջ ներգրավում, հանցավոր համագործակցություն, գողական համագործակցություն, մաֆիոզային տեսակի միություն:*

Ключевые слова: *криминальная субкультура, криминальная субкультурная группа, воровской мир, вовлечение в криминальную субкультурную группу, преступное сообщество, воровское сообщество, ассоциация мафиозного типа.*

Key words: *criminal subculture, criminal subcultural group, thieves' world, involvement in a criminal subcultural group, criminal society, thieves' society, association of mafia-type.*